The People's Korea

No. 1,286 EVERY SATURDAY APRIL 12, 1986 Per Copy Price:￥250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可

Peace Lovers Must Not Be Onlookers to Korean Tinderbox: President Kim

Faced with Korea's war-imminent situation like that in the Gulf of Sidra where Washington's military exercises have turned into an actual offensive against Libya, President Kim Il Sung strongly urged the world's peace-loving people not to remain mere onlookers to the grave situation prevailing on and around the Korean Peninsula.

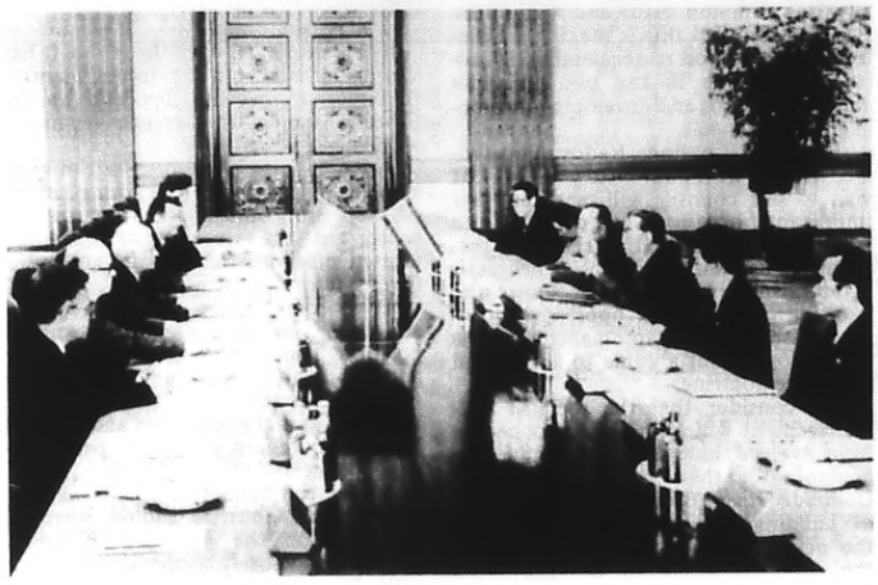
He also called upon them to "take an active part in the struggle to frustrate the moves of the United States and the south Korean authorities to provoke a new war."

The call was made in his speech delivered at a banquet which was held on March 29 in honour of Yugoslavian President Radovan Vlajkovic. **(See speeches by the two presidents on page 2)**

Accusing Washington of deploying "a large amount of nuclear weapons and various other modern means of war" in Korea and staging the Washington-Seoul largest-ever war game in the Western world, Mr. Kim warned against the increasing likelihood of another global war, saying, "If a war breaks out in Korea it will easily spread over the world and, then, mankind will not escape a nuclear holocaust"

The "Team Sprit 86" military rehearsals, which, Pyongyang warned on several occasions, have brought the Korean situation to an extreme pitch of tension, started on February 10 with the involvement of over 200,000 combat soldiers in defiance of Pyongyang's call for a tension-reducing measure to stop major military exercises either in north and south Korea as from February.

Meanwhile, Washington and Seoul agreed, at the 18th annual Security Consultative Meeting held on March 1-3, to reinforce the fighting potential of the American forces stationed in south Korea by epochally strengthening the armed forces' mobile power and by deploying more surface-to-surface missiles, helicopter battalions and F-16 warplanes, reported the Japanese leading daily Asahi Shimbun on March 4.



Shown are the March 30 talks between President Kim Il Sung and Yugoslav President Radovan Vlajkovic. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim said in his speech, "The Korean people do not want war and are fighting for a lasting peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

Underlining the importance of a negotiated settlement of the reunification question of Korea, he reiterated Pyongyang's proposal to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to guarantee the peaceful co-

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Talks: Seoul Is Passing Buck

Pyongyang declined Seoul's March 26 proposal to resume multi-layer north-south talks which have been suspended since the start of "Team Spirit 86", saying that the offer was aimed at shifting responsibility for the suspension.

This came to light when officials in Pyongyang made preliminary telephone contacts with their counterparts in the south on March 31 and April 1, in connection with inter-parliamentary, economic and Red Cross talks.

Pyongyang has been forced to abandon these talks temporarily, as a direct result of the Washington-Seoul war game, which began on February 10.

In a message sent to Seoul's head of Red Cross talks, it said, "It surprised us that Seoul indiscretely talked about the date of the talks, ignoring the critical situation in which the 'Team Spirit' joint military exercises are going on."

One of the other messages said that the offer is not worthy of consideration, adding, "We will continue to watch the attitude of your side."

Akihito's Planned Seoul Visit Hit

The March 27 issue of Rodong Sinmun rapped Seoul's scheme to extend an invitation to visit south Korea to the Japanese crown prince, saying that the Chon junta is seeking to obtain the protection of the Japanese authorities "by offering the soil and people of south Korea on an alter" and gloss over the crisis shaking the present regime.

The official daily said that the planned visit is "an offspring of treachery and aggression from Seoul and Tokyo, interlinked by mutual interests."

The party paper noted that Seoul is spreading false propaganda to the effect that the south Korean people welcome prince Akihito.

"It is natural that south Korean people from all walks of life resolutely oppose the south Korean tour of Japan's crown prince planned for autumn this year," it added.

The paper also condemned Tokyo as intending to restore its colonial rule there and realize its old dream of the "greater East Asian co-prosperity sphere" by adding fresh spurs to its feverish reinvasion campaign.

NOTICE

The fifteenth of April is the 74th anniversary of President Kim Il Sung's birthday, which means there will be no paper next week. This is one of the national holidays. We apologize for inconvenience and ask for your kind understanding.

The People's Korea

The Road to Democracy

—100,000 Kwangju Citizens Call for End to Dictatorship—

Crowds estimated at 100,000 filled the streets of downtown Kwangju on March 30 for a major opposition political protest, demanding an end to the dictatorship of Gen. Chon Du Hwan and the restoration of democracy, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

It was the biggest anti-"government" rally in south Korea for six years since Chon came to power in 1980.

Still bitter in the memory of the people is the 1980 Kwangju Uprising when Chon with U.S. authorization killed more than 2,000 people in the city for struggling against the U.S. backed military dictatorship after the 1979 assassination of the former dictator Pak Jung Hi.

Kim Yong Sam told a massive crowd which paralyzed central Kwangju, that democracy in south Korea must be achieved to "soothe the souls of the victims of the Kwangju Incident."

"The victims," Kim said, "should be called democratic martyres, treated like independent fighters and a monument should be established for their souls."

About 3,000 people jammed into an auditorium in the YMCA building to cheer speeches by NKDP president Li Min U and dissident leader Kim Yong Sam as well as a tape-recorded address by Kim Dae Jung who was once again prevented from attending the rally.

Outside more than 50,000 people were packed in and along the street. Some were even perched in trees.

Kim Dae Jung demanded in his taped speech that the authorities "reveal the truth of the Kwangju Incident." Those responsible for it should kneel down before the people and apologize," he said.

He declared, "the only way to remove the victims' grudge is to achieve democratization and reunification."

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

About 100,000 people fill the street of Kwangju city on March 30, calling for the restoration of democracy in south Korea. It was the biggest anti-Chon rally since the 1980 civil uprising in the city, in which more than 2,000 people were killed.

To Avert War Danger Urgent in NE Asia

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet on Mar. 29 in honour of Radovan Vlajkovic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and made a speech.

He noted:

The friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries have developed onto a new higher stage especially since the two eventful visits between Comrade Josip Broz Tito and me.

Today, these relations are developing favourably in all fields of politics, the economy and culture in accordance with the common desire and wish of the two peoples, and this is making a beneficial contribution to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and to extending and developing the non-aligned movement.

Esteemed Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic, there is no doubt that your present visit to our country will mark another important occasion to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Yogoslav peoples.

Marxism-Leninism which shows the working class and the oppressed working masses the road to emancipation, is not a dogma but a guide to action and a creative doctrine.

We consider that the socialist self-management which the Yogoslav people have evolved independently under the guidance of their outstanding leader Comrade Josip Broz Tito, is the path of building socialism, which represents the actual situation in Yugoslavia and the common desire of her people of different nationalities.

The courageous and industrious Yugoslav people with the brilliant traditions of the anti-fascist liberation struggle, carrying forward the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, are now successfully carrying out their long-term economic stability programme for the prosperity and development of the country and at the same time are ensuring the friendship and unity among the people of different nationalities in their country and consolidating the socialist self-management.

We sincerely wish that the Yugoslav people will score a greater success in building socialism, and, in the immediate period ahead, will greet the forthcoming 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia with brilliant achievements in work.

Saying that this year will mark the 25th anniversary of non-alignment, President Kim Il Sung pointed out:

Today the banner of non-alignment is flying nearly all over the globe. It has a great influence on the development of the international situation and on the process of revolutionary changes in the world.

Adherence to *chajusong* by the non-aligned countries and the strengthening of their unity and cooperation are the source of the strength of the non-aligned movement and a sure guarantee for its victory.

It is only when the non-aligned countries maintain an independent position firmly and strengthen unity and cooperation that they will be able to smash the schemes of the imperialists to divide and alienate them and succeed in their common cause of peace, independence and social progress.

Under the banner of *chajusong*, the non-aligned countries should solve all problems on the principle of unity, support and closely cooperate with each other in political and economic relations and fight to destroy the old international economic order which conflicts with the interests of the people of developing countries and to establish a new, equitable one.

Both Korea and Yugoslavia are the member nations of the non-aligned movement, and are making joint efforts for the unity and solidarity of the movement and for its expansion and development.

The government of our Republic will work hard to strengthen the unity and cooperation with Yugoslavia and other non-aligned countries, and to ensure that the 8th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to be held this year will perform its noble, historic duty to the times and mankind successfully.

Referring to the international issue, he said that because of the imperialist moves for aggression and war, the international situation today is more complicated and tense than ever before, and the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, is hovering over many parts of the world.

In order to prevent a new world war and preserve peace, all the peace-loving people throughout the world must, in firm unity, press ahead with the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement.

All the peace-loving people, including the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries, must take concerted action to check the imperialists' policy of arms build-up and their plot to militarize the outer space, and must fight to create and expand nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world.

We fully support the Yugoslav people in their struggle to ease the tension and maintain peace in Europe, to create nuclear-free zones in central Europe and the Balkan region and to convert the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace and cooperation.

Removing the danger of a new war, relaxing the tension and defending peace are a very urgent task in North-east Asia.

The United States occupying south Korea by force of arms has brought a large amount of nuclear weapons and various other modern means of war into south Korea and is resorting to ceaseless aggressive provocations.

Even at present, the United States and the south Korean authorities are staging a large-scale joint military exercise "Team Spirit 86" in south Korea, by mobilizing more than 200,000 soldiers and large quantities of modern means of war.

Owing to their frantic manoeuvres for a new war, the north-south talks which were held with great expectation became suspended, and the situation in the Korean Peninsula has become critical and the danger of a new war is increasing.

If a war breaks out in Korea it will easily spread over the world and, then, mankind will not escape a nuclear holocaust.

The people of the world who value peace must not remain an onlooker to the grave situation now in the Korean Peninsula, and must take an active part in the struggle to frustrate the moves of the United States and the south Korean authorities to provoke a new war.

The Korean people do not want war and are fighting for a lasting peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The idea of achieving national reunification peacefully through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by our party and the government of our Republic and their proposal for the tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea proceed precisely from our peace-loving stand and desire.

The Yugoslav party and state leadership and her people have always expressed their firm solidarity for our people's struggle to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and are still giving active support to our peace-loving proposals.

For this we express deep thanks to the Yugoslav party, state leadership and her people.

The two peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia, as revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers, will, in the future too as in the past, unite and cooperate more closely with each other in their joint struggle to build socialism, expand and develop the non-aligned movement and safeguard world peace.

Expressing the belief that esteemed Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic's visit to our country will make a great contribution to further consolidating friendship and unity between our two countries and promoting the common cause of the progressive people of the world for peace and social progress, President Kim Il Sung proposed a toast to the long life and good health of President Radovan Vlajkovic.

Against Every Military Interference

Speech of President Radovan Vlajkovic

President Radovan Vlajkovic spoke at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on the evening of March 29.

Follow excerpts from his speech:

Korea gripped the hearts of all Yugoslavs as you are making a personal contribution to the development of the Yugoslavia-Korea relations, you struck up friendship with President Tito and show concern and goodwill to us.

Recollecting your last Yugoslavian visit, we express the hope that our current meeting with you, like all the previous ones, will make a new contribution to the strengthening of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation characterising our relations.

Our peoples have similar experiences. Ours is friendship which emanated from the true liberation struggle our peoples waged under their respective specific conditions, friendship for building a better and equitable world and friendship proceeding from the desire of our peoples to build socialist society according to their creed and on the basis of complete inviolability of their national independence. This friendship also proceeds from the common determination of our peoples to struggle to maintain the principles of the non-aligned policy and attain its objectives.

The bilateral cooperation between our two countries, both non-aligned countries, is a factor of particular importance in promoting broader interests.

The closer our cooperation, the greater our contribution to the common desire of mankind.

We express our higher appreciation for the proposals set forth by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and by Comrade President personally to reunify the country in a peaceful way through talks, without interference from outside, and the activities for realising them.

We fully support your proposals and activities in the belief that only such policy can contribute to the relaxation of tensions and defence of peace and security not only on the Korean Peninsula but also in the whole world.

Your proposals to hold three-way talks and realise contacts not only in political fields but in other domains are conducive to reconnecting the bonds which were forced into breakup in the past.

Yugoslavia will, in the future, too, actively support you in the international arena including the United Nations and the non-aligned movement.

We cannot and will not allow military interference and any other form of interference and any attempt to force one's policy as something complete either in the bilateral relations or in the broadest international domains.

The reality today attaches particular importance to the talks between Yugoslavia and Korea.

The new trend in the international affairs and the difficulties cropping up in the solution of outstanding questions make it incumbent upon the non-aligned countries to more openly and loudly declare their stand.

The non-aligned policy has already proved more than once that it is not a hollow line divorced from the already known principles but a creative and practical line stimulated by these principles.

All our initiatives and activities are intended to solve all the essential problems of the world including the questions of stability and security. So the present situation demands us to more actively struggle than ever before. Yugoslavia and Korea, I believe, can greatly contribute to this struggle by cooperating with each other.

The 8th non-aligned summit conference scheduled in Harare is now drawing near amid our great expectation. If this important conference is to be led to success, we think, the non-aligned countries should unite first of all on the basis of the non-aligned policy, with a high sense of responsibility for the common essential interests as well as their national interests. And we think that before the 8th Summit Conference they should deepen trust in the non-aligned movement and its policy and do their utmost to play the role they have assumed before history.

President Kim Il Sung at 74th

On April 15 President Kim Il Sung had his 74th birthday. The President is concurrently serving as the General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Among modern-day revolutionary leaders of the world, President Kim Il Sung is among the most profound thinkers and prolific writers. He led the Korean people to national independence, has been instrumental in the building and propagation of modern socialist state and has always been prominent in the front line of the world-wide struggle against imperialism.

His major contribution is the formulation and development of the Juche idea, an anthropocentric philosophical theory developed as a result of his theoretical pursuits and his creative revolutionary practice.

During his long and distinguished career over 60 years he has been characteristic for his devotion to the people and his concern for their happiness and freedom.

President Kim Il Sung was born on April 15, 1912, the son of a poor but patriotic farmer, in Mangyongdae, Pyongyang. His parents and ancestors have been fighting for the rights of the poor and the freedom of their country for many generations.

From his adolescence he paid deep attention to the destiny of the nation and class liberation. His revolutionary career started when he was 14 years old. He organized the first communist revolutionary organization.

In his early revolutionary activities he witnessed the communists and nationalists, who were preoccupied with foreign ideological doctrines and their own personal interests, to the extent, that they ignored the interests of the people, and undermined the national liberation struggle.

From these early experiences he formed the belief that revolution cannot be imposed on a people, but must be an extention of their own desire and wisdom, independent of all outside influences.

President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to Changgwang Street, Pyongyang, together with Mr. Kim Jong Il, when the second stage of the construction of Changgwang Street was completed last summer.

He created the Juche thesis, which in essence states that, the motivating forces of revolution and socialist nation building must come from the masses. In other words, one is responsible for shaping one's destiny.

While in the process of formulating his ideas he organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to achieve national liberation and subsequently defeated the Japanese and liberated his country for the people.

After the liberation of his homeland, the foremost post-liberation task was the founding of a genuin government of the people.

He founded the DPRK, the genuine fatherland of the Korean people and a powerful force of socialism and communism, while founding the Workers' Party of Korea.

He led the People's Army and the Korean people to victory and defended the nation in the Korean War (1950-53) against the American invasion. He sustained a telling blow on the Americans from which they have never recovered.

He spared no time instituting post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction work by making every effort to encourage the socialist transformation of the economic structure. These measures gave the people complete independence. He embarked on his Juche-oriented form of economic construction and socialists industrialization. The collosal task of industrialization was completed in only 14 years, and the foundation of a sound independent national economy was built.

After the establishment of the socialist system, he indicated that the revolutionary program would encompass the remaking of the whole society, economy, industry, in other domains, in the Juche spirit and has led the whole country to the fulfillment of complete socialism.

Without exception, everyone expressed a burning concern to reunify the country peacefully, independently and democratically. The President has been consistent in his effort to bring about a reunified Korea.

When south Korea was seriously damaged by flood in the autumn of 1984, the DPRK sent relief goods to the south Korean flood victims and the long-awaited breakthrough between the north and south came true thanks to the persistent efforts of the DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung. After this there was an increase in the number and variety of north-south contacts and talks which included Red Cross, sports and other areas of discussion. Some separated families of north and south crossed the 38th Parallel for the first time in the 40-year old division of the country.

On the basis of the Juche idea, the DPRK has developed from an oppressed semifeudal country into a modern socialist society completely rebuilt in the process in spite of the destruction wrought by the U.S. during the Korean War.

These gains have been achieved in less than a generation, as a result of mass devotion and sacrifice by the people, under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

The President's revolutionary cause has now succeeded and is carried on by young leader Kim Jong Il, Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK.

The People's Korea and indeed all the Korean people would like to extend their heartfelt best wishes to President Kim Il Sung for his exceptional service to our nation on his 74th birthday.

'Let Our Era Advance'

Follows an episode about the election of young leader Kim Jong Il to the Party leadership in 1974. Based on a revolutionary principle and rule, the President eventually followed the agreement of all the Party committee members, which reflects the unanimous will of the entire Korean people. Mr. Kim Jong Il has succeeded and now carries on the revolutionary cause of the President. The episode illustrates the President's principled stance to the revolutionary cause .

The story is carried in an English edition of "Great Leader Kim Jong Il"(2) published in Tokyo in February this year.....Ed.

The Workers' Party of Korea elected the outstanding political activist, Comrade Kim Jong Il, to the leadership of the Party, in response to the strong desire of all Party members and the people, at the plenary meetings of its Central Committee called in the autumn of 1973 and in February the following year. This was of great significance to the social and political life of the Korean people and also to the fulfilment of their revolutionary cause.

In those days, the three revolutions – the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions – were being carried out in Korea under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung as strategic tasks for the construction of mankind's ideal society. The objective of the three revolutions was the construction of a completely victorious socialist society – a society where there are no maneuvers of the hostile classes nor the corrosive action of the old ideas and where distinctions between the urban areas and the countryside have been done away with, a society where productive forces have been expanded enough to ensure a living standard higher than that of the middle class of the past. This was a tremendously large and difficult task. Its difficulty was all the greater because of the complex world situation in those days.

In those days, the rulers of the United States, facing an economic crisis and political confusion, were making war preparations on a global scale by interfering unjustifiably in the internal affairs of other countries, and were scheming frenziedly to launch a war in Asia – in Korea in particular. The fascist regime of south Korea, jumping on this warlike bandwagon, was substantially increasing with U.S. aid its military strength in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line, engaging in frequent provocations and worsening the situation to an extreme. The tensed situation in Korea and elsewhere demanded that the Workers' Party of Korea, the General Staff of the revolution and the heart of society, further enhance its strength and its leading role and vigorously push ahead with the revolutionary cause of Juche.

It was about that time or in September 1973 that the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held. The meeting discussed the question of further promoting the three revolutions under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung as well as organizational questions. At that time, several leaders, stressing the need to strengthen the Party Central Committe, proposed that Kim Jong Il be elected a Secretary of the Central Committee. Since that was what all the members had been wishing for, the proposal was unanimously supported. This was a natural course, since he had already been enjoying the trust of the masses of people through his work in various posts in the Party Central Committee and through his energetic revolutionary activities for many years, as an outstanding political leader who had made a great contribution to the Party work and through his work in the areas of economy, culture and construction.

Kim Jong Il's uncommon quality as a leader of a new type was clearly seen in the feats he had made and in the transformation he had brought about in rapid succession at an amazing speed, and his political influence had extended to all corners of society throughout the country.

The plenary meeting unanimously elected Kim Jong Il as a Secretary of the Party Central Committee after going through necessary procedures.

Secretary Kim Jong Il's position as a political leader was further established officially on another occasion or at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in February 1974. Originally, this plenary meeting was called to discuss President Kim Il Sung's plan for a big leap in revolution and construction. The President placed on the agenda of the meeting his policy for socialist economic construction, which later came to be known as the famous 10 long-term goals for socialist economic construction. The policy called for extremely high growth indices which would raise Korea to a level equal to or higher than industrialized countries in terms of per capital production of principal industrial products in the near future. The long-term goals were so ambitious that they could be attained only when the Party and the people unfolded struggles in a tensed atmosphere by energizing all their potentialities.

The plenary meeting discussed the method of implementing these tasks for great socialist construction and at the same time took an important measure to strengthen the leadership of the Party. It elected Secretary Kim Jong Il as a Member of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee through the organizational will of the entire Party.

Kim Jong Il, who was elected as a Secretary of the Party Central Committee and also as a Member of the Political Committee at two plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee, came to take charge of Party affairs generally and made his debut as Korea's political leader.

Actually, even before this, there had been strong moves among the members of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee to recommend him to the leadership of the Party. But their desire was not fulfilled, as President Kim Il Sung did not express agreement to it each time. His attitude was the same at the plenary meeting held in September 1973 and also at the plenary meeting of February 1974. At these meetings, unforgettable scenes of ardent heart-to-heart communication between the President and his comrades were unfolded over the destiny and the future of the revolution.

At the plenary meeting of February 1974, it was a white-haired Political Committee member who presented this question to the meeting. The white-haired member, who had fought under the President since the days of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggles, stressed that the leadership who should aid the President must be strengthened in order to lighten even a little the heavy pressure on him of responsibilities for the revolution and in view of the immediate tasks for great socialist construction and also in view of the cause of the revolution which had to be carried on from generation to generation. Then

(Continued on page 7)

Students Rally and Demonstrate in Protest Against "Team Spirit 86"

—Anti-American, Anti-War and Anti-Nuclear Slogans Increase—

The current "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises became once again the target of criticism as students of Seoul National University issued on March 28 a statement opposing the Washington-Seoul joint war games and demanded withdrawal of nuclear weapons from south Korea.

The statement issued by a student body calls itself the "Anti-Imperialism, Anti-War and Anti-Nuclear Committee" was put on a bulletin board in front of the SNU student hall, according to a Kyodo report from Seoul.

It condemned "Team Spirit 86" as joint military maneuvers to prepare for an attack on the DPRK, and not aimed at "defence" at all, and called for a stop to the war games.

Criticizing the United States for its attack on Libya, the statement also said that "the attack was invasion."

Anti-American sentiments have been widely spread over south Korea since the American role came to be questioned in the May 1980 Kwangju Popular Uprising in which some 2,000-3,000 people were reportedly murdered by the Chon-led special combat troops.

Since the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan advocated an anti-war and anti-nuclear peace movement in south Korea in 1983, there has been an increasing tendency to join in anti-American campaigns.

This tendency was already marked in the March 18 meeting to commemorate the 4th anniversary of the USIS arson case in Pusan, held on the SNU campus where an effigy of an American wrapped in the Stars and Stripes was burnt by the student who shouted, "Let the U.S. withdraw nuclear weapons" and "Let us drive out U.S. imperialism."

Among the placards carried by students at the rally were those with letters reading "Oppose Team Spirit 86."

An on-campus demonstration involving some 200 students followed the rally, with the demonstrators harshly clashing with tear-gas firing riot police.

A street demonstration was also waged by SNU students on the evening of March 18 on Chonggye-chon 5th Street near Pyonghwa Market in downtown Seoul, who chanted anti-"Government" and anti-American slogans, including "Stop 'Team Spirit 86'". Three students were arrested for having staged the demonstration.

Opposition to "Team Spirit" war games was voiced by university students for the first time since the annual war games started in 1976, at the March 7 election of the chairman for the SNU General Student Council, in which two candidates for its chairman advocated an anti-war and anti-nuclear struggle, saying the "south Korean military have been made puppets for the Yankees."

Such anti-American slogans have been more widely raised in the leaflets scattered by students in Seoul since the new semester began in early March.

- March 7 – Leaflets and wall posters containing anti-American slogans appeared on SNU campus.

Students of Seoul National University attended to an on-campus rally for a joint stumping speech to elect the chairman of the General Student Council on March 12. They chanted "Stop Team Spirit 86", including other anti-war and anti-nuclear slogans. (Photo from Seoul Shinmun dated March 13)

- March 14 – Anti-American slogans were raised by the students at an inaugural ceremony to form the "Anti-War, Anti-Nuclear Peace Struggle committee" on SNU campus and during a 109-minute guerrila-style street demonstration near a U.S. military unit stationed in Seoul.
- March 24 – Yonsei University students called for suspension of "Team Spirit 86."
- March 28 – Anti-American statement was issued by SNU students.

These are part of the recent students anti-American actions confirmed by south Korean Police.

With ever-intensifying student demonstrations calling for a constitutional revision, the anti-war and anti-nuclear peace movement will gain momentum to become a major stream in the struggle of south Korean university students.

(Continued from page 1)

The audience cheered, sang songs and waved posters of Kim Dae Jung whose hometown, Mokpo city is about 48 miles from Kwangju.

Earlier in the rally, Kim Young Sam who is a Christian, attended an Easter sunrise service and then went to the Manwol Dong cemetery outside the city where about 100 victims of the Kwangju Uprising are buried.

The Kwangju rally was the third by the major opposition NKDP in its effort to collect as many as 10 million signatures supporting constitutional revisions. This followed previous gatherings in Seoul and the southern port city of Pusan.

After speeches by the two Kims and other opposition leaders, thousands of demonstrators marched one mile through the streets to the local headquarters of the NKDP, shouting slogans such as "Down with the dictatorship" and "Chon Du Hwan, go away".

In the street about 100 family members of victims who died in the 1980 incident held a sit-down protest and listened to grieving women tell of their heartfelt losses.

As darkness fell over the city, hundreds of young people reversed the course of the march and dashed to within two blocks of the rally site before they were halted by combat-uniformed riot police.

They sat in the street chanting anti-Chon slogans and singing protest songs while some started a bonfire and burned down an advertisement tower set up by the city government.

Police said they arrested 69 on suspicion of playing leading roles in "noisy" demonstrations, which it said lasted five hours through midnight.

The 69 under arrest included 24 unemployed, 12 students and 33 others, they said.

Meanwhile, opposition leaders claimed that leaflets passed out by "unknown" persons on the morning of the rally, saying it had been postponed to March 31 was an attempt by the "government" to disrupt the event.

This attempt to disrupt and weaken the rally was reinforced by the facts that the authorities also organized a mountain climbing event, compulsory for all public servants in Kwangju city and also held a city's elevation ceremony to that of an independent municipality.

In addition, they ordered professional baseball teams to play a game at a local stadium, and had popular singers performing before the game.

These measures were taken to distract from the rally and lower attendance figures.

TBS, the influential Japanese T.V. station also expressed the opinion on March 31 that the south Korean authorities had used devious methods to undermine the rally.

However, dissident leaders commented that the rally was a "great success" and the people's yearning for democracy was "greater than expected."

23 More Students Indicted for Signature Gathering

Twenty three students have additionally indicted in connection with the Feb. 4 massive campus rally at Seoul National University supporting the signature collection campaign by the strong opposition New Korea Democratic Party for a constitutional amendment, pushing the total indicted up to 74, according to a Korea Times report.

Some 1,000 students from 9 universities in Seoul participated in the protest designed to launch a campus signature campaign for direct presidential elections.

The south Korean prosecution has announced the indictment of 51 students in early March for their involvement in the gathering.

Opposition leader Kim Yong Sam (center) listens to a grieving woman tell of her heartfelt loss at the Manwol Dong cemetery outside Kwangju city where about 100 victims of the 1980 Uprising are buried.

3-7 Years Term Demanded for Students Who Seized U.S. Commerce Chamber

Jail terms ranging from 3 to 7 years were demanded on April 1 for 14 students arrested and indicted for the seizure of the office of the American Chamber of Commerce in Seoul Nov. 4 last year.

The 14 students of seven universities in Seoul occupied the American Chamber office in the Westin Chosun Hotel in downtown Seoul and staged a sit-in protest, criticizing the U.S. for its economic subjugation of Korea as part of anti-American campaign.

In a hearing held at the Seoul district criminal court, anti-"government" slogans were chanted by the student defendants refusing trial proceedings.

They contended that the trial proceedings were nothing but a "ceremonial procedure for the autocratic 'government' and judiciary subservient to it to stamp down on students' aspiration for democratization."

121 Dissidents Probed For Constitutional Change Petition

A total of 121 people have been questioned in connection with their participation in petitions for a constitutional change to provide for direct presidential elections, according to a south Korea's home ministry report.

Of the interrogated, Hwang Myung Su, secretary general of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, and Rho Kyong Gyu, general affairs director of the New Korea Democratic Party, were booked on charges of violation of the "law on assemblies and demonstrations."

The strong opposition NKDP and CPD has launched signature-collection campaigns in early February for a constitutional change within this year in stead of the option favored by the ruling "Democratic Justice Party" that debates on the issue be made after 1989 (after Chon's term expires).

Defected Former KCIA Officer Interviewed in Pyongyang

Chong Dong Ik, former officer of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency and an operative overseas, who sought a political asylum in the DPRK earlier, was interviewed by home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on March 22.

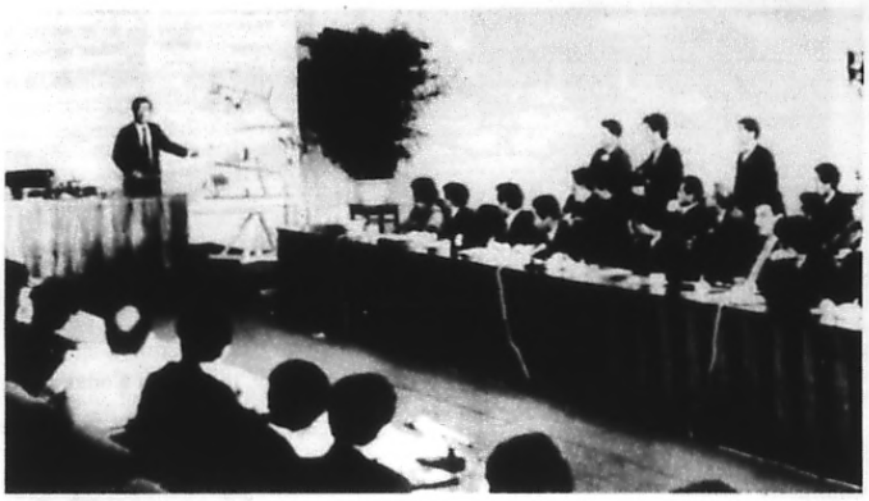
Chong was born in 1934 in Hwaam-ri, Tong Myon, Chongson County of Kangwon Province.

He graduated from Korea University and University of Foreign Studies and served in the public relations section of the Seoul city police bureau.

Later, he worked for the technical intelligence section and internal intelligence department of the KCIA and for intelligence work abroad.

He defected to the DPRK via a third country some time ago, according to the official Korean Central News Agency.

Chong spoke for the first time since his defection to the press conference.



Chong Dong Ik, former official of the south Korea's ill-famed Korean Central Intelligence Agency, was interviewed by home and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang on March 25. He recently defected to the DPRK. (KCNA Radiophoto)

S. Korean Rulers, Not Concerned about Nation's Future

"I requested to meet with the reporters to tell why I broke with the south Korean authorities and came over to the north," he said.

He noted that he determined to flee the KCIA after much thought, disappointed when he realized with bitterness that those in power in south Korea are not concerned about the future of the nation.

He revealed how the Americans, while pretending outwardly to approve dialogue, reorganized the then "yusin regime" to render it more fascist and craftily acted to put down discourse on reunification, when the July 4 North-South Joint Statement was issued and discourse on reunification became brisk in the early 1970s.

"This made me more clearly realize that the United States does not want discourse on our nation's independent reunification but tries to keep our country divided and make it an area of tension and gave me a conclusion that the United States cannot be trusted any longer," he said.

"Travelling various countries of the world, I had a chance to see that the food problem, our nation's long-standing issue, has been successfully solved and key industries supporting this firmly laid in the north.

"Antipathy against the U.S. and the south Korean rulers was added to my longing for the north, and finally, turned my mind to Pyongyang.

"I worried much when I thought what would happen to me if I go over to the north, because I worked at the intelligence office.

"But I came over to the north, rest assured by the fact that the north did not blame Mr. Choe Dok Sin and Mr. Choe Hong Hui for their past, but kindly received them as they shared the same will on the road of reunification, though they were in high position in the south and even levelled guns at the north in the past."

"NSP" Can Do Everything Except to Change Sex of Men

He answered questions put by reporters.

He pointed out that the successive rulers of south Korea could have no alternative but to resort to intelligence politics in order to administer government reflecting the interests of a few privileged clans, not government for the people.

He said:

"Pak Jung Hi organized the 'CIA' as headquarters of intelligence politics."

"The 'CIA' is the director of all intelligence and investigation institutes of south Korea and an action corps with strong power."

"After Pak Jung Hi was shot dead, Chon Du Hwan changed the 'CIA' to the 'national security planning board', seated his underlings in its high positions and plotted to intensify intelligence politics."

Chong Dong Il explained the location of major organs in Seoul, the "NSP" head office and its Namsan branch office and the structures of the "NSP".

He said:

"The south Korean rulers are enforcing plot-breeding politics relying on the immensely vast structures.

"Today, the 'NSP' is recognized as a dreadful institute which can do everything except to change the sex of man."

Explaining in detail wire tapping at the technical intelligence department, he said Chon Du Hwan has enforced more powerful and tremendous intelligence politics than that in the period of the Pak Jung Hi "regime".

This is the last-ditch efforts of the fascist dictator.

Chon Can Decide Nothing without Orders from U.S.

Chong Dong Il also dwelt in the intelligence politics of Americans in south Korea.

He said:

"South Korea is a colony of the United States and Chon Du Hwan and the 'NSP' can decide nothing without orders from the United States.

"The relations between the United States and south Korea are not horizontal but perpendicular, dependent ones.

"The south Korean 'NSP' is none other than a section of the U.S. CIA and intelligence politics in south Korea is, after all, that of the United States and its method of colonial rule."

Noting that south Korea has been thoroughly manipulated by the U.S. CIA over the past 40 years since the country's liberation, Chong Dong Ik said:

"The south Korean branch of the U.S. CIA was located at the U.S. Embassy" in Seoul and on the third and fourth floors of the American Cultural Centre in Seoul.

"They are the centre of their action.

The cunning Americans, he noted, have not only intensified ideological and cultural infiltration but also encouraged the south Korean ruling quarters to brutally suppress the anti-U.S. struggle of the south Korean people and students.

"All these facts help us clearly realize that the Americans are crafty aggressors and behind-the-scene manipulators of slaughter and harsh suppression of the south Korean people," Chong Dong Ik said, and continued:

"The south Korean rulers have dispatched overseas intelligence officials under the guise of embassy councillors, ministers and military attaches, radio reporters corps, newspaper correspondents and men of major trading enterprises.

"They collect general information, political economic, military, etc.

"In their resident-countries and operate under the manipulation of ministers according to local conditions.

"As for their working system, embassy councillors, ministers and military attaches operate as intelligence officers, intelligence officials under their instructions are directors of local construction companies or chiefs of their branches and their department directors, and section chiefs are agents of intelligence officials.

"The export-oriented south Korean economy has run up against difficulties in export and, worse still, the influx of surplus goods from the United States and Japan resulted in the failure of economic management.

"The economy of south Korea is, indeed, an economy of weeds with nothing belonging to it."

11,360 Publications Seized In 14 Months

The south Korean authorities confiscated a total of 11,360 copies of books and printed matter during the past 14 months since January 1985.

According to data from the culture-information ministry submitted to the national assembly on April 2, the break down is 12,293 "seditious copies," and 1,109 "lewd copies."

32 Arrested in Kwangju Demonstration

Thirty-two persons, including some students, were put under arrest on April 1 for their involvement in street demonstrations in Kwangju on March 29.

They are among a total of 69 citizens held under police custody in connection with their demonstration to demand constitutional revision and democracy.

They were accused of having staged demonstrations in downtown streets of Kwangju, shouting anti-"government" slogans and setting fire to a street arch set up to commemorate the elevation of Kwangju city to "the status of special city."

The demonstrations erupted after the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party held a rally to establish the local chapter for the constitutional amendment movement on the same day.

Professors in Seoul Urge Early Constitutional Change

Professors in Seoul have joined in nationwide criticism against the present constitution in south Korea for the first time, adding impetus to the on-going signature campaign being pushed by the opposition party, religious groups and civil organizations.

Twenty eight professors of Korea University on March 28 and 42 professors of Shinhak University on April 2 issued statements which strongly urged the early adoption of constitutional amendments.

The Korea University professors said, "the realization of the people's aspiration for constitutional changes should not be delayed for any reasons."

The professors stressed that "it is the duty of professors and intellectuals to express their views on social issues."

"Democratization is today's basic issue and constitutional changes are at the core of democratization and the free expression of ideas. Debates and petitions in support of constitutional changes are natural rights of the people which should not be blocked," they added.

The latter statement entitled "Our View on the Issues of Society Today" was signed by all of the 42 professors and full-time lecturers of the university.

It said, that "early constitutional change is necessary to avoid social confusion and to achieve a stable democratic society."

The statement also called for the realization of political democratization and economic equality.

They argued in the statement that "the cause of the current student disturbances does not lie in the campus itself but in the political and economic problems of the society."

"Thus, the key for the solution to the student problem should be sought in the realization of political democratization and economic equality."

The Korea University authorities banned the distribution of some 100,000 copies of the March 31 issue of the school's weekly paper, "Kodaesin-mun" which carries a statement of the 28 professors and a review.

Meanwhile, authorities of Seoul National University recently forbade 5 reinstated professors of the university including Han Wan Sang, Li Myong Hyon and Paek Rak Chong to join in the signature drive for constitutional revision, according to Dong-A Ilbo.

Core of democratization: Constitutional revision

Professor of Korea University

By Chae Jun

Can't teach a lie

거짓을 가르칠수는 없다

Choson Univ. Celebrates 30th Birthday

Thirty years have elapsed since the inauguration of Choson University which is highly recognized as the sole overseas higher educational institution of the DPRK.

Since its inauguration the university has turned out many able persons who are contributing in various fields to the prosperity of the nation and the people, to friendship with peoples of the world and world peace.

The establishment of Choson University was of special significance for the development of national education of Koreans here, and has played a leading role in patriotic national education.

First of all, thanks to the establishment of Choson University, Koreans here came to enjoy a systematic national education from kindergarten to university under the control of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Today, Chongryun operates 154 schools throughout Japan with some 20,000 students enrolled there: 68 kindergartens, 85 primary schools, 56 junior high schools 12 senior high schools and Choson University as the highest education institution.

Choson University, situated in a pleasant suburban environment of Kodaira City, Tokyo, was established on April 10, 1956. Upgraded to university status from a two-year course college, it has seen a smooth expansion in size and scope.

The university has 7 faculties: political economy (philosophy and economics), literature; history and geography; management; foreign studies (English, French, Spanish, Japanese); science (physics-mathematics and biology-chemistry); and technology (mechanical engineering, electronics and metal working) and the two-year and three-year teachers' training faculties for primary schools and kindergartens, and another course to train specialists in music, arts and sports. A two-year post-graduate course is also attached to the university.

Most graduates from the university work as teachers in Korean schools, and others work in various organs and bodies of Chongryun such as trading companies, banks, newspapers, publishing houses and other enterprises run by Koreans, and so on.

The number of those who want to study abroad after graduation, is on the increase. They are studying or studied at universities and institutes in 13 countries, including the U.S., the U.K., Canada, France, Australia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Cuba, Algeria, Iraq and Czechoslovakia.

Overall view of Choson Univ. located in Kodaira City, Tokyo

Thus, Choson University has grown into the most important educational and research institution of Koreans here in their democratic national education and its development has been supported by the warm care and wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

In 1957, one year after the inauguration of the university President Kim Il Sung started sending educational aid funds and stipends which totalled 37,490,722,433 yen as of February, this year.

Since Choson University receives no Japanese assistance, private or official, and is run independently by Koreans themselves, the aid funds are highly utilized for instance, as scholarships to exempt students from payment of tuition fees and so on.

Furthermore, President Kim Il Sung awarded professors of the university various national orders and doctorates of the DPRK.

In fact, the brilliant 30-year history of Choson University is unthinkable apart from consistent assistance from the DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung.

Today, the democratic national education in Japan is fully embodied and flourishes in Choson University, the unique overseas university of the DPRK.

Heartiest Congratulations

Towards the end of 1946, the Koreans in Japan set up 525 schools with around 42,000 students. But from the very start the U.S. GHQ in collaboration with the Japanese authorities took vigorous steps to stamp them out!

They ordered the closing of these schools and ordered the young Korean children to attend Japanese schools, well aware that they would become the butt of cruel attacks and discrimination.

Massive protest movements broke out in the major cities where Korean people lived. In Kobe the demonstrations were so large and so heated that, a young boy was shot dead by the Japanese police and a state of emergency was proclaimed there.

In spite of the valiant efforts made by the Korean people to bring about a rescinding of the closure order, four years later these schools were forced to close by government order and the Japanization of the Koreans in Japan began all over again.

In 1955, Chongryun was formed. Their principal aim is to give all possible support to their fatherland, the DPRK.

Today, Chongryun operates 68 kindergartens, 85 elementary schools, 56 junior high schools, 12 senior high schools and Choson University (where I have the great honour and pleasure to be employed as an English instructor).

Before closing I must mention another most important event. It is the hundredth occasion of the giving by the fatherland to the Korean people in Japan, an educational monetary allocation for which all Koreans interested in to welfare of Koreans in Japan wish to offer their heartfelt thanks to their beloved fatherland, the DPRK.

The colossal sum, it should be remembered, has been presented by a country that it is any case locked in a tense military situation owing to US imperialist intervention in Korean internal affairs.

This great generosity is a mainifestation of the will and political thinking of their great leader, President Kim Il Sung, and of Secretary Kim Jong Il. It has been said that the greatest love one can feel for someone springs from gratitude.

No wonder the Korean people revere with such passion their great leader, President Kim Il Sung.

Choson University has done great work and has turned some very fine men and women. Among them excellent scholars who have contributed in a work positive way to all humanity, in the arts and sciences.

My congraturations to Choson University and to all whom by their hard work have contributed to the great success that Choson University is today.

Lawrence Redman
University Lecturer

Students at their lessons

Students chatting with friends during interim of lectures on campus

"April Spring Friendship Art Festival" Opens

PYONGYANG (KCNA) – The "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" raised the curtain in Pyongyang on April 5.

This traditional festival which has been held in April every year since 1982 which celebrated the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung is a grand international art forum and significant friendship gathering of men of literature and arts across the world who love justice and peace and value friendship and solidarity.

The festival this year is participated in by more than 70 art organizations from many countries of the world.

The preparatory committee of the festival instituted the flag of the festival, medal and prize to make the festival more significant.

The flag of the festival was hoisted to announce its opening.

The medal and prize bearing the emblem of the festival was awarded to participants.

Several thousand pieces of propaganda materials and posters are pasted up at the places of the festival and along the streets.

The Pyongyang Grand Theatre, Ponghwa Art Theatre, People's Palace of Culture, February 8 House of Culture, Pyongyang Circus Theatre and other theatres designated as places of performances are fully provided with all conditions for the performances.

Art troupes gave their performances divided into 10 groups.

The artistes participating in the festival will go round grand monumental edifices and various scenic spots and have a pleasant rest at fun fairs.

Hotels are furnished with all conditions to give every convenience to the guests.

The festival marks an important occasion in developing the friendly and cooperative relations and cultural interchange among many countries of the world in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Sports and Culture

Korea-Cuba Basketball Matches

PYONGYANG (KCNA) – Friendship matches were held in Pyongyang between the Korean women's basketball teams and the Cuban women's basketball selection.

At the third match held on March 27 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, the guest team beat the Korean women's basketball youth selection 76:65.

At the earlier two matches, the host team won 77:68 and 89:83.

The Cuban women's basketball selection lost the match with the Korean April 25 Women's Basketball Team 75:88. The match between the guest team and the Kingwancha Women's Basketball Team ended in a draw 61:61.

Modern Football Ground Under Construction

PYONGYANG (KCNA) – Another modern football ground is under construction in Pyongyang.

The ground taking shape on Yanggak Island of the Taedong River 1.2 square kilometers in area and 7 kilometers in circumference will be carpeted with natural lawn of international standard and it will be rimmed with special rubber sheet.

Its roofed stand will have a seating capacity of 30,000.

The ground will have two 600-metre running tracks, four 100-metre running tracks, a physical training swimming pool, physical training rooms, a tennis court, etc. indoors under the stand.

It will be equipped with telegraph and telephone, radio and video-recording facilities and waiting rooms and indoor stands for the spectators and a press room.

Well-furnished public service facilities will be available to the sports players and spectators.

Two football training grounds, various sports facilities and a large parking space will be built outside the ground and there stone sculptures and fountains will be harmoniously distributed.

The ship-shaped football ground will look like a large excursion boat floating on the blue water of the Taedong River.

Having finished the groundwork excavation in a short time, the constructors are now hastening the concrete tamping of the pillar foundation.

Intl. Gymnastic

PYONGYANG (KCNA) – Korean gymnast Li Chol Hon carried off the silver in men's total at the International Gymnastic Tournament for "Moscow News" Prize held in Moscow.

Korean Blueberries

PYONGYANG (KCNA) –

In Korea, picking of blueberries begins in September in the vast Paekdu and Kaema Plateaus in the northern inland area visited by their rich harvest.

In particular, the Paekdusan Blueberry Company got an increase of 6 times last year in per hectare yield above wild blueberries.

With a goal of picking last year 1.5 times as much blueberries as last year, Ryanggang Province brought in 21 tons at a daily maximum. Already in August it brought in nearly three times as much blueberries as 1985.

Blueberry is a widely known speciality of Ryanggang Province and a noted product of Mt. Paekdu. A kind of wild fruits, it is cultivated in the fields, too.

Each tree bears about 80-100 blueberries, each being as big as a well-riped grape.

Sweet and sour, it can be eaten as fresh fruit and be processed into various kinds of foodstuff.

Blueberry is used in making 20 kinds of foodstuff including jelly, sweet juice and wine and edible dyestuff and various medicines. Red-brown colour blueberry wine is one of the 10 well-known wines of Korea.

Processed blueberries with the trade mark of "Paekdusan" are supplied to those who visit the revolutionary battle sites of Mt. Paekdu and of the whole country and exported to foreign countries.

There are 30,000 hectares of blueberry fields around Mt. Paekdu.

Korea cultivates blueberries on an extensive scale in the mountainous areas of Ryanggang, North Hamgyong and Kangwon provinces.

Foods and licquor made from blueberries of Mt. Paekdu.

(Continued from page 3)

he mentioned his many contributions to Party work and also the fact that he had fulfilled his tasks devotedly since he was recommended to the post of Secretary of the Central Committee in September the previous year, and insisted, laying stress on every word of his speech, that the Secretary should be elected to the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee.

At that moment, an enthusiastic applause arose in the conference hall. This was a response – and an unprecedented occurrence – to the fact that the old member of the Political Committee had spoken for all the members present there. The Political Committee members and all the Party leaders continued to applaud, gazing at Secretary Kim Jong Il, who sat in the front row under the platform. Then they turned their eyes to the President, hoping to make a decision on the matter by voting immediately if only the President agreed.

The President, who had been expressing his views fluently on the prospect of great socialist construction, kept silence with a serious look on his face and did not open his mouth.

Minute after minute heavily laden with a tense atmosphere passed. After a while, the President, straightening himself and looking around the conference hall with a gentle look, said that he well understood the feeling of the comrades, but that as Kim Jong Il was still too young, it would be better to reserve the matter of electing him to the Political Committee. The President was hesitant because Kim Jong Il was his son.

At that time, the old fighter rose again. He was apparently very much excited, but suppressing his excitement, he said in a hoarse voice.

"It is the demand of the revolution and the sincere desire of the people that the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee should have Comrade Kim Jong Il as its member. You just said he was too young. But the question of age does not matter here.

"President, didn't you lead the Korean revolution to victory at the same age as Comrade Kim Jong Il? I wish you to change your mind, since this matter concerns the destiny and the future of our revolution."

So saying, the old fighter stood there for a while, as if he had something more to say.

The expectant eyes of all those present were turned on President Kim Il Sung. Again the President was silent.

The President regarded it as a revolutionary principle and rule that in revolutionary struggles people should be bound together only by comradely relations overriding bloodrelations.

In the communist movement, the positions of revolutionaries should be determined by the contributions they have made for the cause of the revolution and the people and by their future possibilities, and should not be influenced in any way by blood relations.

The old fighter and the others there were fully aware of this revolutionary principle of the President's, as they had been educated by this principle and had followed this themselves.

However, when they proposed that Secretary Kim Jong Il be elected to the Party leadership, they had in mind the destiny and the future of the revolution rather than the blood relations of the two and stood on the standpoint of the country's future destiny. The President fully understood this, but he kept his mouth shut.

Never had the President been put in such a difficult position. Nor had he ever been irresolute or hesitated for such a long time. He had met with countless difficult problems in conducting many meetings in the past scores of years, but he never failed to make a clear-cut decision on the spot. But he was different this time.

Meanwhile, none of the members of the Central Committee, still less the old fighter, had ever opposed the intentions of the President at a meeting of the Central Committee. They were all revolutionaries and Party leaders who had carried out the President's instructions unconditionally. Since every word spoken by the President and every instruction by him was a truth, they had addressed themselves to the work of realizing the President's intention devotedly, if he showed any. But at that time, they would not obey the President's intention.

Another member of the Political Committee rose, and cited Secretary Kim Jong Il's contribution to the Party one after another and spoke enthusiastically about the fact that letters were being addressed to the Party almost every day from all parts of the country praising his outstanding leadership and telling about a shining future of the fatherland ensured by the Secretary, and expressed endorsement and support for the proposals made. Another old fighter rose after him.

Looking to be listening to his words with special attention, the President turned his eyes to the speaker now and then, laying his hand on the other on the table. The old fighter concluded his short speech with the following words.

"Comrade President, regrettably, we are old now. Young and vigorous comrades must help you, Comrade President. Isn't it by so doing that our revolution will make new advances with youthful vigor?"

So saying, he stood there as if he was out of breath. Silence fell on the conference hall.

After a while, the President looked around slowly, as if hoping to find any person who looked to be in support of his intention. But he could find none.

He was in thought for a while, and then finally he made up his mind, and said, "If all the committee members are in agreement, I have no objection to Kim Jong Il being elected to the Political Committee." An enthusiastic applause arose in the conference hall. The plenary meeting elected the Secretary to the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee according to the set regulations.

In this way, Secretary Kim Jong Il was elected to the Party leadership as a Member of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee. This was an election that was held amidst great excitement and emotion.

It must be said that this was a very significant scene which should go down indelibly forever in the history of struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries

Mar. 29

* A delegation of the parliamentary group of Korea headed by Hwang Sun Myong, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly to attend the 75th General Assembly of the Interparliamentary Union to be held in Mexico.
* A delegation of the Korean Musicians' Union led by Li Han Ryong, Vice Chairman of its Central Committee, to attend the Seventh Congress of the Soviet Composers' Union.

Foreign Dels. to the DPRK (Mar. 28-29)

Mar. 28

* A Soviet Civil Aviation Ministry friendship delegation headed by its Vice Minister Oleg Smirnov.
* Raouf Pacha, Secretary General of the Chamber of Deputies of Tunisia.

Mar. 29

* A delegation of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party headed by its Deputy General Secretary Dario Ghisletta.
* A journalist delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and a Chongryun youth music circle group and a delegation of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsungism.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

Mar. 28

* A protocol of the 11th Meeting of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Subcommittee between the DPRK and Romania was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

The Second Republic In Guinea after Two Years

April 3, 1984: Two years of the arrival of the Second Republic of Guinea.

The government of the Second Republic, with His Excellency Brigadier Lansana Conte, President of the Republic, at its head, is readily determined since April 3, 1984, to make a prosperous country from Guinea, with its undeniable potentialities.

After the platform speech of the Chief of State on December 22, 1985, important reforms took place. They have created and are creating still a great deal of hope in the hearts of our people.

Among the important decisions taken by the government, it is necessary to first cite those taken relative to the promotion of agriculture in order to attain food self-sufficiency, the creation and the development of small and medium enterprises, communications, administrative reform, trade and currency of which the new bills of the Guinean franc are already in circulation.

The government of Guinea has maintained a policy of anti-colonialism, and opposition to war in its external activities, and thoroughly follows the non-alignment policy of rejecting big-power chauvinism and not committing itself to any military-blocs.

Moreover, we are resolutely fighting against racial discrimination and are repulsing the attempts of outside forces and aggression against our country.

Fraternal relations between Guinea and the DPRK are now developing more and more favorably. The brotherly Korean people have been extending effective aid for the economic development in Guinea, especially, for agricultural development.

Bengaly Dabo, Ambassador of the Republic of Guinea to Japan

The government of Guinea has paid tribute to the efforts of President Kim Il Sung for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, and appreciate it. And we would like to render active support to the foreign policy of independence, peace and friendship, enforced by the government of the DPRK.

EDITORIAL

N-S Dialogue—The Ball's In Seoul's Court

Washington and Seoul have started the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise as if it were actual warfare aimed at a preemptive nuclear strike against Pyongyang. This has led to the suspension of north-south dialogues and contacts and created tense situation in the Korean Peninsula.

Last year, north-south Red Cross talks, along with economic and preliminary north-south parliamentary discussions were held as a result of north Korea's sincere efforts to accelerate Korea's reunification and remove the mistrust and confrontation existing between north and south.

As a result of these dialogues and contacts an atmosphere of rapprochement and trust was gradually being created between north and south.

In September 1985, there was an exchange of art troupes and some home-visiting groups, for the first time in 40 years, since Korea was divided. It was an extremely small gesture, considering that there are 10 million dispersed families in Korea. But it had great significance.

If these dialogues and contacts between north and south were developed smoothly, brought to fruition and increased in frequency, the task of instituting significant political discussions would be made much easier.

In fact, President Kim Il Sung, in his New Year address, stressed the importance of opening north-south summit talks within the year.

The U.S. and its south Korean satellite have dampened the atmosphere of rising rapprochement and trust and precipitated the suspension of north-south dialogues because of their provocative joint war rehearsal.

This shows that the Reagan administration and the Chon junta do not utilize north-south dialogue to help achieve Korea's reunification and promote national unity, but to preserve the existence of "two Koreas", prolonging the military dictatorship and changing south Korea into a colony, military base of the U.S.

As a result of "Team Spirit 86" which started on Feb. 10 the whole of south Korea is covered with gun smoke and filled with an atmosphere of war.

In spite of these conditions the south Korean authorities sent the north Koreans a telephone message in which they called for the resumption of the dialogue. This is shameless and brazen-faced behaviour, in light of their aggressive and threatening warmongering. The Chon junta should admit its responsibility for having suspended the dialogue and apologize for this.

It is only to be expected that Pyongyang gives no consideration to the telephone message by Seoul.

If the south Korean authorities sincerely wish to resume north-south dialogue and contacts, they should reflect on their conduct and tackle the problem by selecting a method and a time which is suitable to the north.

Pyongyang will continue to watch the measures taken by the Chon junta in the future.

Troubled Times for S. Korean Graduates

Reuters

SEOUL – One year after leaving college, Kim Ho Gil, 23, a graduate in psychology, still cannot find a white-collar job and drives a taxi in Seoul.

"I'm still looking for a worthier profession," he said, "but I'm happier than some of my classmates who are jobless."

Mr. Kim is typical of thousands of Korean college graduates who have been unable to find suitable work due to Seoul's slowing economy and rising unemployment.

Some with top degrees are working as shopkeepers, gas station attendants, waiters, textile workers or construction workers – jobs they previously would have spurned.

When a company in Seoul offered 160 graduate openings in November, more than 8,000 people applied.

Job-seeking graduates criticize the government for increasing the number of college students in recent years under the so-called "graduation quota" system, which allows universities to enroll up to 130 percent of capacity.

The excess students drop out for poor performance before completing their courses and further aggravate the unemployment situation.

The nation's opposition says the quota system, introduced in 1981, is designed to curb demonstrations by radical students who call President Chun Doo Hwan a dictator.

Last year alone, about 30,000 out of more than 110,000 new graduates were unable to find jobs, officials say. The ratio of graduate employment has dropped to 64 percent from 84 percent in 1982.

Government figures show that 570,000 – more than 20 percent of them graduate students – in South Korea's work force of 16 million are out of work.

Financially troubled companies laid off nearly 100,000 employees last year, a quarter of the total blue-collar workers in the nation.

The unemployment rate rose to 4 percent of the work force in 1985, from 3.8 percent in 1984.

The lowest-paid among those who have work receive less than 100,000 won (about $110) a month.

Student opposed to the government have tried to forge alliances with workers to exploit their discontent.

According to the Labor Ministry, violent worker protests more than doubled last year to about 250. These actions included sit-ins, arson to company and government property, and street clashes with the police.

Students have held many protests to back demands for the repeal of "repressive" labor laws. Strikes are virtually banned, with many trade unions controlled by the government.

Protesters could face up to seven years in prison.

The recently appointed deputy prime minister, Kim Mahn Je, who is in charge of economic planning, said the government would give top priority this year to reducing unemployment.

It already has moved up $1.5 billion worth of public works projects.

Mr. Chun's Democratic, Justice Party is studying ways of easing labor curbs to help reduce protests.

South Korea considers as employed anyone who works at least one hour a week by International Labor Organization standards. The country plans to join the organization in a few years by improving some labor conditions, including allowing a minimum wage system by 1991.

The nation failed to achieve its main economic targets last year. Growth slowed to an estimated 4 percent to 5 percent compared with the originally forecast 7.5 percent.

It projects growth of 7 percent this year to help create enough new jobs annually for 400,000 to 500,000 people.

(Continued from page 1)

existence of the two different social systems and repeated the overture to hold a tripartite talks involving Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul.

"The idea of achieving national reunification peacefully (through these processes) proceed precisely from our peace-loving stand and desire," he added.

Pyongyang-Belgrade Relations

Radovan Vlajkovic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid an official goodwill visit to the DPRK at the head of a diplomatic mission from March 29 through April 2 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

This was the first trip to Pyongyang by the Yugoslavian head of state in 9 years.

They had two-session talks on March 30 and 31, and a foreign minister-level metting was also held on March 31.

They visited various places, including the construction site of the Nampo Barrage and the Nampo Glassware Factory.

The Yugoslav top leader, putting stress upon the need to "make economic cooperation still closer by a new way and to seek a stable and overall development of this cooperation on a long-term basis," he said in a banquet speech, "Yugoslavia will, in the future, too, actively support you in the international arena."

As for Belgrade's policy, the DPRK state leader said, "We consider that the socialist self-management which the Yugoslav people have evolved independently under the guidance of their outstanding leader Comrade Josip Broz Tito, is the path of building socialism, which represents the actual situation in Yugoslavia and the common desire of her people of different nationalities."

8th Non-Aligned Summit Talks

On the 8th non-aligned summit conference due to be held in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe in August this year, the two top leaders appeared optimistic of its prospect.

Mr. Vlajkovic appealed to the member nations to, prior to the conference, deepen trust in the non-aligned movement and its policy and do their utmost to play the role "they have assumed before history."

President Kim expressed the determination that his country would work hard to ensure the meeting's contribution to the movement's "noble, historic duty to the times and mankind."

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.